From The National Era. THE PASS OF THE SIERRA.

All pight above their rocky bed They saw the stars march slow;
The wild Sierrs overhead,
The desert's death below.

The Indian from his lodge of bark, The gray bear from his den,
Beyond their camp-fire's wall of dark,
Glared to the mountain men.

Still upward turned, with anxious strain, Their leader's sleepless eye,
Where splinters of the mountain chain
Stood black against the sky.

The night waned slow: at last, a glow,
A gleam of sudden fire,
Shot up behind the walls of snow,

And tipped each icy spire. "Up, men" he cried, "you rocky comb. To-day, please God, we'll pass, And look from Winter's frozen home On Summer's flowers and grass!"

They set their faces to the Mast. They trod th' eternal snow, And faint, we rn, bleeding, hailed at last

The premised land below. Behind, they saw the snow-cloud tossed

By many an icy horn;
Before, warm valleys, wood-embossed,
And green with vines and corn. They left the Winter at their backs,

To flap his baffled wing,
And downware, with the cataracts, Leaped to the lap of Spring. Strong leader of that mountain band

Another task remains, To break from Slavery's desert land A path to Freedom's plains.

The winds are wild, the way is drear, Yet, flashing through the night, Lo! icy ridge and rocky spear Blaze out in morning night !

Rise up, FREMONT! and go before; Hour must have its Mao; Put on the hunting-shirt once more, And lead in Freedom's van! J. G. W.

INDIANA AROUSED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Indianapolis, Tue-day, July 15, 1856. The grand Ratiucation Meeting of the Republican party has been completely successful. Nearly anti thousand freemen were in attendance, and the enthusiastic display for Fremont and Freedom niterly astounced the Old Liners. Tacy consider the State as utterly lost, and their lengthened vissges clearly betray their inward reflectious on " the coming event."

At an early hour the roar of artillery proclaimed the arrival of delegations. Thousands from the country had encamped near the city, and now they came in, in wagons and on horsebock, till the streets were crowded. At half-past 9 the trains from distant sections of the state commenced soming in to the huge "Union station." Esca of the time rmiways centering here poured in thousands—some of the trains containing from forty to seventy-five cars, and drawn by two, three and four engines. The railways report that 35,000 tickets were collected on the cars.

At 10 a. m. the procession started. Bands of music were placed at intervals along the line, and the ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum could be heard at every turn. coundreds of banners and mottoes, many of them exceedingly pointed and pithy, were carried in the procession. At the head of the procession rolled a ball twelve or fit-teen feet in diameter. Trains of cars and various mottoes were painted on it, and as it rolled along the Pacific Railroad" went up from the assembled thousands. Near the middle of the procession was a large boat, in ty decorated with wreaths, flowers and mottoes, in which sat thirty-one young girls in white, carrying banners representing the States, and one dressed to the states are considered to the states. in black representing down-trodden kansas. The delegations from the different counties also had vahave not space to mention. The procession was composed of determined free men, marching six or seven abreast, close-ranked, and at a quick pace, and extended two or three miles through the streets. It is estimated that over 20,000 were in streets. It is estimated that over 20,000 were in rank, and the sidewalks were perfectly "banked" with well-dressed gentlemen and ladies for many squares. Washington street is one hundred and twenty feet wide, and for nearly a mile it presented a perfect sea of human heads. Many Germans were in the procession with matters and harmone. in German, showing their devotion to Libe(ty and opposition to Slavery. A great many of the Germans will vote with the Republicans, and aid in placing the gallant Fremont in the White House. The whole procession was composed of footmen The whole procession was composed of footmen and closely packed. There was no attempt to magnify numbers, for it was unnecessary to do so. Beade the main procession other smailer ones were moving in other parts of the city, and all tending to the Capitol Equare, and at 11 o'clock a. m. the shaded square around the Capitol, com-prising with the streets around it at least eight acces, was covered with human beings.

The Convention was organized, and many

effective speeches were made from different stands to the multitude, and so great was the enthusiasm that the noise was like the roaring of the ocean. We have no space to give the resolutions, which fully indorted the Republican Platform and nonimers, nor can we give even the speakers' names, but will only say that Heavy S. Lane made one of his bappiest and most powerful efforts. His influence will be felt in this calvass, and he intends deveting the whole summer to it.

The Convention will adjourn in the evening. A torchight procession will take place to-night, which will probably be a grand affair. Our City "afive." Every face beams with gladness, and 'Ole Lipers" have crept in dismay to their hiding places. They have, however, sent runners to every part of the State, and are telegraphing for a erowd for their Convention, which takes place on the 17th inst. It is also said that they have bought the railways, and will run free trains to procure a aroud. Every effort will be made to obtain our

I write hastily, but will try to give further particulars to-night.

FILLMOREISM IN CONNECTICUT.

Cerrespendence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARTFORD, Ct., Tuesday, July 15, 1856. The notice in The Tribune of Monday last re garding the American and Fillmore Conventions recently held in this city, being evidently written under a slight misapprenension of the true state of things, please allow me a word in a brief statement

The Fillmore men met in State Convention here, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. They pretended to call themselves the American party. The Convention was small—about thirty-five delegates present, ten of whom were from Waterbury. Stephen Sammons of your State was present, and spoke loud and warm, glorifying "Sam's boys" and Fillmore and Donelson. The proceedings of the Convention were cold and unenthusiastic. In the evening a meeting was held, when Erastus Brooks spoke to

an audience of not over two hundred persons, mostly Buchananites and outsedess dropping in from curiosity to see how Fillmore men looked, the snimal being rare in these parts. That was the end of the Convention, and probably of Fill-

moreism too, in this State.
On Thursday, the 10th instant, the legitimate American party met in council to take into consideration the ratiocation of the nomination of Fre-ment and Johnston. The Convention was full, and enthusiastically indersed Frement. During the Convention, a man, Sherman by name (who is scarcely known here except by name), undertook polve the Council as spurious- having rewelted from Filimere and gone over to Fremont. He was met with a storm of hisses, and obliged to

leave the Hall-Fillmore air not bulg the kind that assembly liked to breathe. This is a truthful statement of the facts as they

actually occurred.

Connecticut is all Fremont, and Hartford, the strop hold of Border-Ruffian Democracy, is full of the most tren endous enthusiasm. A meeting was held here a few hights since for the formation of a Frement Club. It was a regular roof-smasher; the Hall was packed, and the excitement overwhelning. About six hundred names were en-tered at once-all from the laboring classes, and young men, but voters. The voice of Connecticut may be small, but you will hear it next November.

VIEWS OF AN INDEPENDENT DEMO-MR E F BULLARD FOR FREMONT AND

AGAINST PARTY DESPOTISM. (The following letter was written in reply to an invitation andress a Fremont meetics at Troy | WATERFORD, N. Y., July 15, 1856.

Your invitation to attend the Republican Batchication Meeting lately held in Troy would have been answered earlier but for pressing business engagemen's. The present political contest acoms destined to call forth more mental activity and true sympathy than has

ever before existed in ordinary elections.

Outside of the politicians the masses have become disputed with all platforms and sectarian political The whole experience of the country has shown that

such parties have in-posed upon the masses the worst torm of neptal Slavery Bence, thousands are now willing to join in a tem

porary movement to elect honest men who love Freedem and have all forms of Slavery They will sustain Fremont but will not join the

Repubucan or any other party.

Having become tree from old political yokes, they will not put on a new one, but will retain their individ pality and entire freedom to set as the occasion may

nairy and enthe freedom to act as the occasion may require.

The areat conflict between Freedom and Slavery is not confined to Kansas nor to African Slavery.

It exists here at the North, and the war has but just begun between the Aristociacy and Democracy.

The same feeling with at the South will trample upon the God-given rights of the ran of color, will here rample upon the poor and unfortunate.

Before the latter will assert their rights they will submit to be trampled almost into the dust.

By making the issue own, many and direct, the Aristociacy know they could not succeed.

Hence their greatest weapon is hyperisy, and in the tame of God and Democracy the greatest wrongs are now committed.

the Leme of God and Democracy the greatest wrongs are now committee.

Louis N. poleon rules the French nation in the name are by the assumed authority of God.

The aristocracy in this country in the same manner in he name of Democracy are endeavoring to bind down the poor and the weak.

Events for the past few years speak stronger than language can upon this subject.

But a scort time siftee we saw a human being murdered at Louisvile, Ky, by Mat. Ward, and because the former was a schoolmaster and the latter an aristocrat, he walks forth in defiance of justice and equality. equality.

To wreen him the aristocracy of the country were

the Court and July.

John C. Breckinkings was one of those who vol-

Jonn C. Birchingler was one of those who vol-bits it do go fam Washington to Kettucky to use his if fluence is favor of acquitting the aristocrat, and producing a public opinion which would allow a poort man to be insolved or murdered with unpunity. To show their neter annegard of equality and jus-tice, the politicians receasily assembled at Cincinnati under the livery and in the name of Democracy pat-forward such a man as their candidate, and for the

forward such a man as their cancidate, and f r the further purpose of showing how far the poor and down-troopen could be deluded by hypocries, and by a Mere 1 sine.

As if the issue was not yet sufficiently clear, another atorement seemed to be required, and Koatong is

atorement seemed to be required, and Keating is slaughtered by Herbert.

Because the fermer was a laboring man and an acoust Democrat, and the latter eas an Aristocrat, nearly every member of Congress who supports Batchann votes to retain Herbert as his fit companion, and thus in effect decides that the poor and friendless laborer is made for a heaver of wood, to be slaughtered whenever be shows the spirit of incopendence or assemble to be manhane.

whenever be shows the spine of incopendence of astests his mathods.

These things will probably continue as long as men
can be led by the biggirty of party.

Conventions and parties proceed upon the assumption that the names are not competent to govern
themselves, or wise enough to select their own agents
and office tr.

and efficers.

Hence the Convention becomes the infallible Pope, which political leaders yoke up, engeavoring to drive

which political leaders yoke up, endeavoring to drive the Ina 8:8.

For instance, in this Congress district, composed of the counties of Washington, Warren, Hamiron and Saratoga, containing over 30,000 voters, probably not 500 took any part in 8 ading a delegate to the Checimnati Convention; yet that 500 claim that this action is binding upon the remaining 29 500, as deterefore they should vote for the men pat forth by that Convention, with its leaders. Thus the positions have endeavored to assign over the true Democracy of the country to the support of that ticket.

Those counties, however, bear names which indicate that their sors will a sert their own freedom, and act

hat their sors will a sert their own freedom, and securding to their own conscience, regardless of the

In Cromwell's time, the greatest tyrast was socta-inn partisanship, and so now, the greatest carmy to Freecom is the bigotry which holds men to "the

That is the only union of Church and State in this The Know-Northing Party is entitled to great credit in the work of emancipating individuals from they former totaldom.

The masses in this country had become so completely

bonte up with this party cell, that it seem d almost inspecible to get a single individual with boldness caugh to declare his free dom.

The would be forthwith punished as a political mar-

tyr and party traitor.

As long as these usages continued under the iron hel of Conservatism it was impossible to move on the

car or Reform.

As if moved by the finger of an Al-wise Being, just at the proper moment the Know-Nothing movement burst forth in all its fury, tearing down and ourning up the stubble of cld parcies, and cutting love the last string that seemed to bod men in their for ner harness. It was a scythe that seemed to speer down the old forest and prepare the way for cultivating Freedom in the soil.

But seen men found themselves bound stronger than

ever with the new yoke.

Their carbs and piedges, that they would be led by
Pope called the Concention, whether right or wrong
and would submit their own conscience to the control

and would submit their own conseince to the control of an accidental majority, soon occame so oppressive that they could see themselves as it a mirror, and could see how they had been bound in their old party mages without being aware of the master.

The next and most natural step was to the off at yokes his stand forth a free man, bound by no party, are asobnitting to no guides but Truth, and to no law or rule of conduct but Justice.

As soon as one cat intrip see himself in the Kuow-Nothing looking glass, he will thus assert his freedom: and uttil be does be can coless harm by remaining in that organization, and the friends of Progress and Humanity, in-tend of abusing this party, should feel than kful for the great good that it has already accountilished.

THE FIVE CANDIDATES for President seem also to be favorable to the great cause, and it is only to be re-greated that there are not more.

The gentlem n named show great boldness and the

true sprit by allowing their names to be freely used and their positions fully discussed.

It all has a tendency to make men think in order to decide between them, and as soon as the innsees do their own thinking there can be no doubt but in the end they will render a right judgment.

The rank and file are to-day in their intelligence

and intuitive power, to discriminate between right and wrong, far in advance of the aristocracy and the po

wrong, far in advance of the aristocracy and the political leaders.

All they cosire is an independent press which will publish all the facts, and they can judge for themselves.

In the end, full discussion will lead the public opinion to decide between the two bighest candidates.

To many it is already apparent that the issue will be between Fremont and Buchanan.

Each ineividual is cattifed to discuss and urge the merits of his particular candidate, and create as much public opinion as possible in favor of his peculiarizationly in the end, all practical men will limit their action to selecting between the two last name i.

Between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchasan, it seems to be merely the question whether one branch of the Bourbons shall be restored, or another branch shall be continued in possession of the spoils. Probably, no intelligent man supposes that the election of Mr. Buchasan will change the present dynasty.

Gen. Pierce, no doubt, when ele ted was honest, and intended to follow the convictions of his own conscience; but, yoked with a platform, led by "the party," and goaded on by the power behind the throne, how could be maintain his independence?

People, being disgusted with platforms, are now

locking to men for reform and justice. The old notion that a man must be born in a palace and edicated entirely in books or contaminates by long officeholding to qualify him for high duties is about exploded.

Henesty, treth and a firehance will give the milettered men more power for good than all the knowledge in the world guided by more selfishness.

Thus Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, a shoemaker, and Speaker Bark is a blockemith, haveto-day a strenger hold upon the agrections of humanity, wherever civilization crists, than aid Webster with all his education, position and tolers, or any other rater of the darkness of this world.

In this age each individual begins to appreciate the digerity of his own manhood.

This feeling spontaneously put forward John C. Fremont as the prople's candidate.

The gathering which presented him neither had nor claimed power to burd anybody. They appeal to the judgment of the masses, instead of assuming to lead them by the autoouty of "the party," or otherwise.

To show the contrast between the opposing candidates, let us first refer to a private letter written March 17 last by Mr. Frezont to Gov. Robinson of Kensas, which shows the man. Instead of being joked by platforms or promises, he recognizes the higher law con shed without each individual, to be guided by his conscience. After giving his opinions in fevor of Freedom in Kansas, he proceeds as follows:

"When the crickelinon enterries a you must act for yourself—to man can give you cannet a true mus will always find his has conset in that inspiration which a good cause navar fab to give him at the instant of trial. All history teaches us that a true that are results are ruled by a wise Providence, and ware but mine in the great plan.

The section cet a above expressed are worthy of Washington, Jefferson, or Jackson, in their highest thoughts and greatest deeds.

How strongly they contrast with James Bushanan, who accust be firstly and moved by the power of the

He in effect says that a Connectifut clock, wound

He in effect says that a Connectifut clock, wound to by a Convention, and moved by the power of the patterns, would answer as well to put into the Presidential office as a live mon. When he reclived the Normany g Committee, on the 2th June last, he said:

"GENTLEMEN. Two works since I should have note you a lot ger speech; but now I have been placed upon a lot ger speech; but now I have been placed upon a platform, of which I most rearrily approve, and that conspeak for me. Being their presentative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct secretary to the platform of that party, and insert no new platk nor take one from it."

Between two such men the American People are t to the South to find error, oppr esion, and Slavery to

for the South to find error, oppression, and Savery to fight. If the set here among us.

That public opinion which attacks one's religious freed in a coording to the dietates of his own con-science in or outside of any church, is the worst kind

of Slavery.

At the South among the largest elaveholders are At the South among the largest slaveholders are some of the mest intelligent, nonle, and philanthropic men in the world. They are surrounded by a public opinion and circumstances, which will not allow them to act as they would; we should therefore help upon them as our brothers and treat them with charty. For we know that many such whose mouths are there closed, would rejoice to see Slavery excluded from all the native alternatives, and they now look to

But that will be more readily accomplished by fighting the Slavery and aristocracy existing here at the Kath, and electing such men as our agents, sho think a poor man as much human as the wealthy or The mere election of Frement cannot accomplish all

All the high salaries should be reduced, especially of Aft the high salaries should be recursed, especially of members of Congress and men elected, who thak more of quality truth and justice than of the high pay. With these views, and with at attaching myself to any party, I am willing to discuss all public questions fully and frankly before our fellow-citizens, with at atten pring to create the candidate for woon they should vote, but by obseminating facts, induce each individual to act out his own juagment, without the

individual to act out his own jungment, the bias of party or prejudice.

This much I thought it proper to say before attending my meeting it behalf of my candidate.

With such views, what little influence I possess shall be used to forward the great cause of Freedom and Humanity, acknowledging no man, party or convention as master, and no platform but truth and justice.

Yours in the cause, E. F. BULLARD.

To Gen. VILLE, Troy, N. Y. NEBRASKA TERRITORY AND SLAVERY.

Correspondence of The Chipago Tribune. TOPEKA, Monday, July 7, 1856. The important communication subjoined was handed to me this morning by a gentleman direct from Nebraska City. I will go there immediately and investi-

gate its statements: NEBRASKA CITY, June 28.

DEAR SIR: So far, in the discussion of the question at prospects of the extension of Slavery into the Fermitonies, the propie of the North have passed by Nebraska to Kansos, the immediate victim. They have supposed that Nebraska was safe for Freedom, let the result of the convest in hersister Territory be obstover it might. But if Kansos falls, all is lost; Nebraska will become an easy con prest to the Slave Power.

In proof of this assertion, estudiactory proof is not wanting.

vanting.
Of the four newspapers published in Nebraska, not one has ever dared to inter a ingle word in favor of Freedom, either there or in Kansas, but on the contraty, have always opposed the Fre State m-n is the

Freedom, either there or in Kansas, but on the contrary, have always opposed the Free-State m-n in the latter, as bitterly as Scringfells w's Squatter Sovereign or any of the border presses. The outrage on Senator Summer they pass eitently by, or in congratulation of careafric Brooks.

Gov Izzaro, and most of the other appointees of the President, are warmly in favor of the introduction of Slavery. Until the commencement of immigration the present Spring—since which time the new settle s have been of a more Northern character than previously—the majority of the people of the Territory, especially of the portion of it lying. South of the Platte River, were in favor of ignoring Freedom, if not directly establishing Slavery. By ignoring Freedom is understead the policy which the Slavery propagandists have deemed best to pure se in that Territo y—that of branding as treason every attempt to make it free, and finally establishing a Constitution entire ty silent on the question. The Legislature, it is claimed, could easily regulate the natter, but that body would also adopt the ignoring principle, natil the stampede of a few slaves aided by whites, would make it necessary odirectly acknowledge its existence, by providing for the purishment of persons giving such aid. Slavery already exists here; and in so thinly a populated country, with 10 awas as yet to punish the entiring away of slaves, it is necessary to treat them kindly, and Northern men—especially coughfaces—are prompted to the South—that Slavery is not half so bad as tacy are accustemed to suppose it. More slaves are on their way there; and it in askee of the ignorant from a lections, what is to be done with the slaves of the Territory when a Constitution is formed? For hearly all the Southern people, and many from the North, would mach prefer seeing Slavery legalized, to having a few free hegroes about them.

Nearly all the towns are owned by Fro-Stavery men, who give employment to a great many of the lowest class of citizens, and on election days put tickets into their pages and send them to the polls, like sheep

the shambles.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is in as bad repute The Methodist Episcopal Church is in as bad repute there as in Misouri. Every man who dares to express a word of sympathy with Kansas is loaded with every ungseed digraceful epithet imaginable; concent eted efforts are being made to ruin the business of Anti-Slavery men, and threats of no bung are not unfirequent. The Pro clavery party manifested great by on learning the sack of Lawrence and arrest of Robinson, Brown, and other prominent Free-State nea; and many have been made to exprese a desire to callet in the strate of the Missouri class. So great is the preinciple against Anti-Slavery men, that many of the prominent outs hardly consider their lives safe. They piece to confide tee in the courts, for murderers find in them protection, not punishment; their only They space to compare to in the counts, for instruction find in them protection, not punishment; their only carficence is in the determination of their friends to reverse the strongs which any of their number may seewive on political accounts

And besides of these advantages to Freedom in the

Territory, as great ones are in readiness to be arought from without as in the case of Kansas shortly before the election last Fall. In a conversation between Judge Bradford, one of the proprietors of Neormaka City, and Gen. Whitfield the latter offers to take up City and Gen. Whitfield the latter offered to take ap an army sufficiently large to carry the election for the Pro-Slavery ticket. He said he was able to do so, and wents it they required it; that the Border Ruffman were electromized to make Nebraska a slave State awo. As that party wer confident of electing their men, the requisition was never made; what course would have been pursued had that party been a minerity, can only be left to supposition.

A train of emigrants which passed through Nebraska on their way to Karsaa, by adopting a ruse, found a any who have teretofore professed to be rather partial toward the institutions of the Free States to be, in rabby, stringly in favor of the establishment of the peculiar institution.

Otendor-seed a man of considerable influence in the Southern part of the Territory, something like this:

the Southern part of the Territory, something like this:
"I tell you what, friend, I've got sick of trying to farm it in the North: they won't allow a fellow to hold slaves, or let him treat a white laborer otherwise then as an eq. a"; I want to go were I can drive things; I believe that Kansas will be a S.ave State—that our

glerious Democratic party will make it one, and I m going there.

"Oh," replied the gentleman addressed, "you need have no fear of stooping to Nebraska if tratic your pulities, for there is a strong correctionation here to make N braska a blay. State, and I've no kind of cours but that we shall triumphantly succeed."

Any careful observer will see that this disposition among influential men is far from being uncounten.

From Trimbull Courty, Western Sessive.

P. S. Judge Bratford made the sestem in of his conversation with G. n. Whitfield in the office of The Netroska City News, on the evening perions to the last election for delegate to Congress. I was in the office at the time and overheard him. I have resided in Nebraska City a year.

To James Redrain, Topeka, Kansas.

BUCHANAN AND THE BORDER RUFFIANS. From The Galesburg stee Democrat, June 36

Mr. F. J. Bliss, who has just returned from Kansas, made the following statement to us, which, at our request, he reduced to writing and testified

to under eath:

STATEMENT OF J. F. ELISS.

I was in Col. Right's store at F. rt. Leaven worth, Kansas Terratory, on Friday, June 13 1856, and latened to a conversation between Judge Leatmpte and some other gentlemen, u known to me, relativate Gov Robinson and the softer prisoners, and the wise the policy of President Pierce in regars to Kansas abars. One of the gentlemen expressed fears as to the orthodoxy of Mr. Buchanan on the Slavery question. Lecompte replied that he haffletters from some of Buchanan's frence, and that he was all right on the "Goose," and that he would pursue the same policy that Pierce had, but that it must be kept stil, in order to carry Pensayivania and New York; and, said Lecompte, "he will fool old Reeder into supporting "him, too! Old Buck is all right, boys; don't fear "him."

The above is, in substance, the conversation that

The above is, in substance, the conversation that passed in my hearing, of which I made a minute at the time.

J. F. BLISS.

STATE OF ILLINOS, COUNTY OF KNOX.

GALESBURG, June 25, 1855.

This day personally appeared before me J. F. Bliss, whose rame is at sched to the above statement, and testined under oak that the above is in substance at the same and resolvent, in which he heard between Judge Lecompte of Katses and others.

CHAUNCEY WHITE, Justice of the Peace.

I hereby certify that I have known Mr. J. F. Blise for several

I bereby critity that I have known Mr. J. F. Bliss for several years, and consider him as not crate man in every seess of the world. E. F. WICKER, Commission Merchant. Grabus g. IV., June 23, 1826.

How as y man in favor of the freedom of the Territories can support Buchaton after reading the above, is beyond our comprehension. Let the free Presso, is beyond our comprehension. Let the free Presso, the country gives this a free cicrolation; and let the fact be known that Buchaoan's friends are pledging him to the Border Raffians! We will refer to this matter again. Mr. Bliss voted for Pierce in 1852.

THE MISSOURI BORDER-DEMONS.

A correspondent writing from Kansas to The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars of a stocking outrage perpetrated upon a Free-State man

in Kaneas:

"I heard to-day of an outrage which exceeds any that I have heard of daring the Kaneas troubles. An amby the name of Richerds, formerly of Oho, residing on Potawatame Creek, in the southern portion of the Territory, having occasion to go to Weepport, left former on Thurcay last, with the understancing that he would be back in four days. During the first day of its absence, two men came to his house a 4 inquired for him; finding that he was not at home they telf, saying that they would call when he returned, his wife inviting them to do so, a saing that he would be home in a a sy or two.

"About ten o'clock that night, after the family had retired, a knock was beard at the door. Mrs. Richards

"About ten o clock that high, after the la my and tetired, a knock was beard at the door. Mrs. Richards seked what was wasted; the reply was, 'We want to see Mr. Richards.' She replied that he was not at lome. Then they commanded Mrs. Richards to open the door. 'He is a G-d d-d abolitonist; we must have him.' She again replied, 'H- is not at home,' and refused to open the coor. It was then beken have him. She again replied, '11- is not at hime, and refused to open the coor. It was then be chen open, and seven or eight men entered the room, and commenced searching it for Rehards. No finding him, they accused Mrs. Richards and her daugher, an intelligent young lady shout nineteen years old, of a creting him. The ladies, completely be wildered by tente, protested that they had told the truth, and that they had not a creted him—that he was really gone to Westport. One of their men then replied, 'Loen, (i—o d—n you, we want you,' and dragged the daughter from the hed, and from the bouse into the brakes close by, and there proceeded deliberately to violate her person. Her mother, Mrs. Richards, was treated in the same way, and both left is dead.

"How long they remained in the bosh they were mable to tell, but they manage, d, fically, to rea in the house where they were found by the of the neighbors the next morning, who, after providing for their personal c mitor, timinediately started to raison company to pursue the vil aim. In an hour a company of ternity excited men were raised, numbering about thirty, whe, nuder the command of Mr. Samth, started on the trail. They traced them to a camp of about one rundred men, situated in a ravine rome distance from he creek. Finding that they were not strong enough

the bail. Hey traced them to a camp of about one contended men, situated in a ravine rome distance from here the. Finding that they were not strong enough to fight, some of the company started for assistance, while others remained to watch their proceedings. The watchers were, however, unfortunately discovered, and correquently had to leave, and by the sime toeir communes returned the camp had been moved, and the ruthans escaped."

THE HAND OF GOD VISIBLE IN FRE MONT'S NOMINATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

From The N. Y independent, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bicon, the Rev. Dr. Sto. E., the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, the Rev. Dr. LEAVITT and the Rev. HENRY WARD EXECUTER. As our readers well know, we were not of the number of those who arged most strennously the selection of Col. Fremont by the Convention at Philadelphia, as the standard bearer, in the great political campaign which is now upon us, of those principles of justice, bumanity and liberty to which our carnest adherence is given. While highly appreciating, and heartily admiring, the noble and signal qualities of this gentlemon, we felt a desire that if po-sible some well tried Captain in the ranks, which so long have stood unconquered for the Right, should be selected to lead Wem to the victory which is now, we trust and be lieve, before them. But since this selection has been made, we are led most clearly to recognize in it the made, we are led most clearly to recognize in it the good hand of God; and to feel, as almost never have felt hitherto, that Providence has raised up, has endowed and has trained this workman for his office, the Man for the Hour. If the election in November shall result, as we are well persuaded that it will, in placing him in the chair of the President of these United States, then we are compelled to say that in no one instance in all the history of our ratios, since the feeight of the Mayflower was landed at Plymouth, will the guiding and governing mind of God, interposing for our protection, have been more clearly shown than in raising him up to meet this crisis.

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Young, unworn, entirely fresh in positicel life, there are upon him no marks of past controversies, there are about him no odors of past p divided errors, or partizan wrongs. Of an inventive, prompt and discriminating mind, as all his history showr, and now in the full and petitet prime of every power, he is able to meet, if any man can, the whole demand of the present emergency. Of French extraction, on his father's side, he has yet thoroughly an American, by birth, by training, by his maternal necestry, and by all his ideas of government and of religion. Hern in Georgia, and educated at the institutions of South Carolina, his chosen home has still been at the West, and his ardor for Freedom has never failed or wayered. A child of poverty, and a man of the people, his carcet has been more signally revoic than that of any other living American; and he has won his ateady way to opticace and honor through the un accustomed paths of self-deutal and fortisade.

Delicate in frame, entirely modest and anassuming in opportment, he has inspired the ove of the scalwarf, and flery roncers of the West, as almost no man before has done; as d his name would now rally theresands on the borders is any most difficult and hazardous enterprise. Of extraordinary executive and administrative powers, he combines with these equally the tastes of the scholar, the practiced enterprise and shill of the soldier. His name is as well known in the Ole World as in the New. And while the South has furnished his birtiplace, and the wilderness of the West the chosen seems of his chief exertions, California, the youngest and wealthlest of the States, own to bim her exploration and her subsequent congress, and the him is great pert her present freedom. The whole country, therefore, and every part of it, has an interest in his name. The young men of the country, es

bome; of him whom Indian; and Mexicans could not scare—though with tenfold his force—and wielding the treasury and the army of the country. May, with him in that chair we have the firmest conviction that all sections will fell-afe, and that speedy call n will succeed the recent and the prosent agritations; while his life and his words give the amplest guarantee that the influence of the Government will all be employed on the side of freedom and its benign order.

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succeed the recent and the press. Survantee that his life at dhis word give the ampliest guarantee that the influence of the Government will all be employed on the side of freecom and its berign order.

It is somewhat curious to notice the striking correspondences between the hist right of this young Republican Caprain and that of him whom our fathers took as their leader in the first great struggle for Liberty on this continent. A part of these have been noticed by the papers, and by speakers. Others we have not seen referred to. They are interesting and suggestive. Washington was left in childhood, by the death of his lather, to the charge of his mother. Fremont was so theweve, at a still earlier peried, and in circumstances certainly much less auspicious. Washington bad early a passion for the sea, so strong that a midshipman's warrant was obtained for him by his friends. Fremont went to res, and was there employed for mere than two years. Washington was intro inced to public life through his service on the frontiers, as a surveyor and civil engin er. Yr-mont won his discipline and his early fame in the same department, and by his use sood practice in it became fitted, in mind and body to "cadure hardness." Washington learned all that he know of war in Indian combate and the strife of the wilderness, and rose thus to the rank of Colone's in the Provincial troops. Fremont sechool was the same, and he has gained the same rank. Washington was called to the head of the Gov-roment. He was "aken for his well-tried general qualities, and not for my distinction he had achieved as a diplomatist or a statesman; and here again the parallel holds. Washington has been and the same class of attacks are now made on Freunont—to be answered, we trust, in the same impressive way. His friends early felt that Washington was specially fitted and preserved of Providence to he counce the head of the nation; as Rev. Samuel Davies expressed it, that "Providence has hitherto preserved him in so signal a manner for some important serv

COL. FREMONT AND HIS MEN

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: I have just had a conversation with a reliable gentleman, who has passed considerable time in California. He says that, while there he formed an acquaintance with a man who was one in Col. Fremout's company in one of his great exploration campaigns in search of a pass through the Rocky Mountains to the valley of the Pacific.

The narrative of that tour is thus related:

"Frem the moment that the company was fairly organized Col. Fremon's eye was continually directed to the great object in view, and to the comfort and happiress of his men. He was ever realy, and, indeed, as ensed to as ticipate their every want. Through the whole survey nothing was more manifest than a determination and capability to meet every emergency with pron piness. His men gave their full support to all his plans, as they had no cause for a moment to complain of their faithful leader. In everypay, when his and death became the question, as they daily met the opposing storms of the monurain, Col. Fremont, met every own acle with the greatest purseverance and fertinds. Every day his men became more and more endeared to him. So constantly did they receive his unabating attention, that every day augmented their attachment and good will for their leader, and their perilous situation was half relieved by only his presence.

"Westrille, Ohio, July 8, 1856." organized Col. Fremont's eye was continually directed

ence. "Westrille, Ohio, July 9, 1856." THE SUMNER AFFAIR

REMARKS OF GEN. GRANGER OF N. Y., On the Resolution to Expel Preston S. Brooks.

House or REPRESENTATIVES, July 13, 1856. Sin: I did intend to give a silent vote on this occasion, and was in hopes the question might have been taken without debate, but as that his not been In the first place as to the power of the House That question, I take it, Sir, the Constitution settles is short order. It appears to me it only needs to be read to satisty any one—lawyer or layman—and here it is, Sire "Each House may determine the rules of its proceed in gs; pusish he members for disorderly benavior, "and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a "member." Yes, Sir-punish its members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member. And now, Sir, for the offense. Have the gentlemen now on trial been goilty of "disorderly behavior?" They have been guilty, either as principal or abettos, of an assault, of a very violent character, on a member of the 6-nate, for words spoken in a bate, when in utterring those words the Sunator made not the elightest allusion to either of them. They have done it in violation of the Constitution they had swom to support, and which was intended by the people to secure the independence as d protection of their Representatives. Here again the Constitution is explost, and cannot be miscaderstood. It reads as follows: "At d for any speech or achate in either House, satisty any one-lawyer or layman-and here it is, Sir. Representatives. Here again the Constitution is explicit, and cannot be misunderstood. It reads as follows: "And for any speech or debate in either House, "they shall not be questioned to any other place?"—for any speech or debate they shall not be accountable anywhere or to anybody. Now, Sir, has that Constitutional protection been violated? Has that shield been broken? Sir, there can be but one answer. It has been done, and in a highly-aggravate; manner. Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina, with his body-guards and sentinels set, approached this unsuspecting vietim, and ere he had time to raise a digger, with a dangerous weapon, struck the Senator bland and senseless, and with rapid and receated blows, laid him bleeding and noticeless at his fet.—Sir, I wish? I might be contradicted in what? I am now to say)—and with vengrance more than mortal, he stooped to repeat the cruck blows, until some friendly hands came to the rescue, and most likely saved the lives of both. Sir, there lay the prostrate giant—giant in mental power and in courage and personal shrugth equal to a host. Could be have been but allowed to raise his unbroken head, and straightened his good right arm, he would have cleared the coop, though his guity assiliants were legion. Then the battle would have been to the strong and the race to the strift. Sir, the time would have changed. The Chivalry would have been to the strong and the race to the said. Sir, the time would have changed. The Chivalry would have been to the strong and the race to the said. Sir, the time words would also have served for a more extensive applicability. They would have been appropriate for the Fall Campaign, and for Bachanan's political functually of the South, they would have been appropriate chant for their few an viving doughface brither of the North. Sir, while I believe it a duty we ove to all parties concerned—to ourselves individually, to the boner of this House, and the character of the dutinty, to meet this question fairly, monfully and with a tulescreen of with a tu I sense of our obligations. I cannot avoid the reflection that the crime is not so much the fault or masfortune of the gentlemen implicated, as it is attriburable to the existence and baseful influence of Slavery. Slavery, Sir, is the cause of all our National calendries; the source of the mountain take dangers that surround us on every side; that datable on eventual and dishoners our tair name; that blocks tes our river, disperses legislative bodies with the bayonet; that our sour towns, sacks our villages, and makes Koneas the reat of a bloody civil war; that a rikes own the liberty of speech in States and T-rritories, and strikes at it in the Capito; that tramples under for the Constitution every step it takes; demoralizes the National Juniciary; destroys God-given rights—rights as inalienable us the right to breathe the circumambient sir; threatens the very existence of the

HOMICIDE AT PARKVILLE, MO -At Part ville, Saturday evening, 12th inst., a man named Wright, who lived in that vicinity, assalled Henry Rout, est. a lawyer of Liberty, Mo. with abusive language and threats. Rout drew a knife and stabbed the assailant, inflicting a wound which resulted in Wright's death in two or three hours. Rout surrendered himself and was held to bail in \$300 for further examination on Thursday. The decreased had been in the Penitentiary, and had a gradge against Mr. R on account of some matter connected with his conviction or imprisonment.

Southern Recruits—We learn from a second

cumambient sir; threatene the very existence of the Union, and is the foster-mother of all pelitical mis-

SOUTHERN RECRUITS.—We learn from a pass-nger up the Mississippi on Saturday last, that a party of mined Georgenia came up on that day, build for Kasses. They will deathtless pass up the Missian without molestation. [Alter Courses, 16th.]

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS HAMILTON COLLEGE

From Our Own Reporter.
CLINTON, ONEIDA COUNTY, N Y , July 15, 1836. I arrived here on Saturday evening last. The quiet town and broad valley, and grand slope of College Hill, are as beautiful as ever—perhaps more beautiful, as the shade trees have grown larger, and the hedges and flowdring shrubs more numerous usual multitude of frends of Hamilton are here, and the usual enthusiasm for our Alma Marer is re kindly.

The erercises of the Forty Fifth Annual Commence ment were opened on Sunday evening last by an address from the Rev. A. D. Stone of Boston, b-forette Society of Christian Researce, an Association who existed meny years among the students here, an whose object is 'o aid the cause of Missions.

Mr S'one's subject was the Influence of Revolution upon the Progress of Truth and Christianity Many centuries, said he, have clapsed siree tue "glad tidings" were published to the world and though during these centuries there have been many revelutions and

centuries, said he, have clapsed since the "glad tidings" were published to the world and though during these centuries there have been many revolutions and convulsions in the civilized world, which have seemed to be retrogressive in their effect; vet, through God's previdence, they have respect to felfill God's revelation. Though the drama has been checkered by changes, and its progress apparently delayed by many trange and shifting scenes, yet the plot has been steadily unfolcing. Every revolution has helped forward the Gespel. Then, has particular interests may be in jured thereby, the several good is prunoted.

The great revolution that overthrew the Roman Empire, an empire embracing the whole civilized world, whose sany extended from the Wall of Antonious on the north, to the Tropic of Capricora on the south, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Emphrates on the well of Antonious on the north, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Emphrates on the well, in which largest good to humanity and religion. Christianity was the established religion; the largest good to humanity and religion. Christianity which had but on the robes of luxury as desort to be out every vertige of hiristian true, resulted in the largest good to humanity and religion. Christianity which had but on the robes of luxury as desort to the world by dividing the universal ty anny of the Roman Empire into a great number of States and cities, independent, competing so that if a man was persecuted in one country be could flee to snother foreaft ty. It also brought a new race of noble freenes, the Sexous into power. They came like a cool, keen which from the World. It also brought a new race of noble freenes, the Sexous into power. They came like a cool, keen which from the world that they can and child the boars of knight and peacet, such a problem for the world. The presentions of the English Puritans gave as Piymouth Reck. The Freech Revo ution, with all the horror, solved a problem for the world, teaching markind that there can be no

the but and trench.

The conflict in our own country at the present time, when free speech is at uck down in the Senate chamber and fremen cisermed and mura-red on the pl ins of Kamas, has alreacy begun to make a good wo k. It has taught us that freecom is a only, and cannot a wounded in one part without suffering through at te whole. No softer appeal than there into our agrees could have roused the lovers of Freedo n in the North. They are roused now. Each true man stands with his right hand lifted to heaven, stern, cannet, resolved that truth shall though in our goodly land. It will triumph. 'Those that be with us are more than those that he against us," and He of whom the Scriptares say, "The Loro is a migh y man of war," is on our side. His spirit, like the spirit in the Ancient Mariner, a under our ship. "Sine tathoms doe p," guiding us an a spire of adverse wir ds and currents.

Mr Stone closed with a most touching and eloquent. the but and treuch.

n stire of adverse wir ds and currents.

Mr Stone closed with a most touching and eloquent description of the laber and great reward of the Missionary. The speaker was it ten d to with breathless attention by an autience that filled the old Stone Church; and ween he spoke of the conflict between the code and Bendage in our own country, every eyesement to glow with sympathy. The address will be published by the Society.

On Menday even may be members of the three lawer cases. Four speakers are appointed by the Professor of Elecution from each class, and there four contend for two prizes. The following was the scheme on Monday evening:

Extract from Aller Cyrus Camp, Dunkirk.

I struct from Dix Henry Cowe, Grandy,

Extract from Dugles Googs J. Siert J. Udes.

Extract from Wilson. Wills a H. Wobs, Homes.

with no single monitone—simply, distinctly, and forcibly.

About midnight the Freshman Clubs went through the usual eren of your first-ringing." It is an anciect superstition here that they are not prepared for the horors of Sephomoric life until they have "rung off the rust' and verdately of their first year. Formerly the cellege authorities used to attempt to put down the practice, but now the "Fresh are allowed to celebrate to their hearts content; and the occasion becomes the of great interest to them and attracts a large crowd of spectators. The crapel-bell peaks out merrily, a cannon, quite as large as Capt. Ryuden peaket-piece, is fir d incessably; boulines blazated the sent up, fireballs thrown, and now and then are class more intellectual tons common, have poems and orations to give a literary character to the jubilee. A brass band furnishes music for the occasion, and after the performances, under the direction of the new-born and gallant Sopha screnades the ladies of the town.

On Tuesday morning at 10 closes, the two Literary Li

after the performances, under the direction of the new-born and gallant Sophs serenades the ledies of the town.

Or Tuesday moreing, at 10 o'clock, the two Liverary Societies of Bam iton held a joint anniv mary in the College chapel. These socie ise, the Proguit and the Union, have been in existence many years, and number among their members many eminent men. They lave each a fine library and cablacts, and a hall for cebate and other literary gymnestics. Their antiverrary is one of the most interesting exercises of Committee ment week. Members shot graduated five, tin, twenty, thirty and forty years ago, ioin in the exercises with those who are still undergraduate; and many as the transpacences of boon companionship in old tines that are revived.

The officers of the Societies for the occasion were: Planner abner P. Brush, President; William H. Webb, Scretary. Union—Wm. Robinson, President; Wm. A. Wolcott, Secretary.

The Valedictory Oration before the Phaenix was delivered by Theorer Brand; before the Union by Edward Curran. They we e both able and interesting. The old members were then called upon, and interesting remaks were made and many pleasant reciber has called up by the R. v. Benjamin D right of Brook yn, Mr. Randall, Judge Peck of Husson Prof. Avery and Prof. Cartes of Clinton, and others.

Tuescay events came the meeting of the S ciety of Al mol. The oration before them was delivared by the R. v. O. E. Daggett's a dress was listened to with great attention. His noble presence and charming voice